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PERU.

One case of yellow fever in Callao.

Under date of September 21, 1896, the United States consul at Callao reports as follows :

A suspicious case of fever, thought to be yellow, was reported at the hospital here. It was that of a sailor who had stopped at Guayaquil. He died last week. Season not propitious to the spread of this disease.

SALVADOR.

Yellow fever reported present in Salvador.

The following telegram has been received through the Department of State :

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *October, 19, 1896.*

Quarantine Salvador—yellow fever.

TURKEY.

[Report No. 160.]

Report of the United States Sanitary Commissioner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September 23, 1896.*

As a sequel to what I have already said in my last report I must state that a commission has been appointed in consequence of an irade or imperial order, the mission of which commission was to ascertain if the corpses of the massacred people have been buried according to the rules of hygiene and have not endangered public health. The above-mentioned commission, the members of which were mostly members of the international board of health, has visited the Armenian cemetery at Shishly, where they saw three large graves, one of which was 45 by 5 meters and nearly 2 meters deep. The two other graves were smaller, about 8 by 3 meters each, where several hundred corpses were buried.

The above-mentioned commission has not visited the other Armenian cemeteries of Constantinople, as that, for instance, of Yed-Kuléh, Has Kioi, and other places where the massacred people have been buried. In yesterday's sitting of the sanitary commission, the question whether the prison will not endanger the public health of the capital was discussed. It has been said, for instance, that the arrested Armenians are so many and so thronged in the prisons that the poor prisoners are obliged to stay on foot all the time they are in prison, being unable to lie down on account of lack of room. I will be able to state the sanitary condition of the prisons after the commission presents its report. If what has been said is true, such a condition may cause the outbreak of infectious diseases. There are already several cases of typhoid fever, but every year at this season this disease exists. What a physician can see now are frightened patients suffering from the consequences of what they saw during the massacres of the 26th and 28th of last August, when all along the streets of Galata, men armed with cudgels were striking living men or dead bodies—a dreadful and terrific sight.

The sanitary news from the provinces is good. In Egypt cholera is abating, and it is to be hoped that very soon quarantine will be diminished and after a few weeks abolished. The Bulgarian Government has ordered the passengers entering Bulgaria through Mustafa Pasha and Cassova not to submit to vaccination (see my report No. 156). I forward a copy of the communication in French. I have also the honor to forward a copy printed in French with plans of the rapport de la commission des lazarets.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Victoria*.—Three months ended September 30, 1896. Estimated population, 7,000. Total deaths, 71. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Manzanillo*.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1896. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 24, including scarlet fever, 3, and 6 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 3, correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,846,971. The highest rate was recorded in Bolton, viz, 20.8, and the lowest in Leicester and Brighton, viz, 10.0 a thousand.

London.—One thousand two hundred and seventy-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 7; scarlet fever, 27; diphtheria, 69; whooping cough, 9; enteric fever, 13, and diarrhea and dysentery, 9. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.0 a thousand. In greater London 1,647 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 14 from diphtheria, 3 from scarlet fever, and 9 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 3 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 8.1, and the highest in Drogheda, viz, 30.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 135 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 3; enteric fever, 6, and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 3 correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 14.9, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 20.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 503, including measles, 10; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 9, and whooping cough, 9.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of September, 1896. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 78, including enteric fever, 4, and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.